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# AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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**REACTION TO MOLOTOV'S STATEMENT ON AUSTRIA.** After Marshal Bulganin had been elected as Malenkov's successor, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov issued a statement on foreign policy which included the question of the Austrian State Treaty. He submitted a three-point program for the solution of this problem: the Austrian State Treaty problem could not be solved without considering the German problem since the danger of an "Anschluss" still exists. A solution would have to be found which precluded any possibility of an "Anschluss" and in which the Four Occupying Powers could take joint action; Austria would not be allowed to join any coalition or to permit the presence of foreign forces or construction of military bases on her territory; a Four Power Conference should be called to consider the German issue and the question of the Austrian State Treaty, Austria to be represented at this Conference.

Commenting on these statements by Foreign Minister Molotov, Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab said that Molotov's pointing out the necessity of safeguarding Austria's independence had met with the wholehearted agreement of the Austrian Federal Government and of the whole Austrian population. Furthermore, Chancellor Raab said:

"Foreign Minister Molotov also expressed the opinion that the Austrian question could not be solved without considering the German problem. From the Austrian point of view, this concept cannot be accepted. *Austria has always maintained that her right to the re-establishment of full freedom*

(Continued on page 2)

**AUSTRIA TO BEGIN COMBINED TV-RADIO TRANSMISSIONS DURING SALZBURG FESTIVAL.** Contrary to original plans whereby Austria's combined television-radio transmissions were to start operations with a broadcast of the opening performance of the Vienna State Opera next November, the Austrian Radio has now decided to transmit this year's Salzburg Festival performances (July 24—August 30) over the "Eurovision" Network, with which Italy, Switzerland, France, Western Germany, Belgium and Holland are hooked up.

As an initial step toward carrying out this project, the Austrian Radio is planning to set up, on a temporary basis, a mobile television transmitter and relay station on the Gais-

(Continued on page 7)

**AUSTRIAN CABINET FORMS COMMITTEE ON JEWISH REPARATIONS.** On February 1st, 1955, the Austrian Council of Cabinet Ministers, accepting a motion by Chancellor Julius Raab, decided to appoint a committee to deal with claims brought against Austria by Jewish organizations. The Federal Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor and the Federal Ministers of Education, Social Welfare and Finance will be members of this committee, which has been formed to bring negotiations on this subject to a close. Among others, a delegation of Austrian citizens who left the country for racial or political reasons and who are now residing in the United States has been invited for consultations.

**NEW POWER LOAN TO BE FLOATED ON DOMESTIC MARKET.** The total financing requirements in 1955 for continuing the investment projects of the Austrian Electric Power Corporation and the special power-plant corporations which it administers and for meeting Austria's obligations to the Austro-Bavarian power plants and the Jochenstein powerplant on the Danube are estimated at approximately 1,700 million schillings. The most important of these investment projects are the following: development of the Ybbs-Persenbeug power plant, expansion of the Reisseck project, commencement of construction work on the Kreuzeck plant, expansion of the upper level at Kaprun, of the Schwarzach and Jochenstein projects and the Voitsberg power plant. The situation on Austria's capital market and the solvent state of her credit institutions is favorable for floating a domestic loan to meet these financing requirements.

The term of the loan is to be 20 to 25 years and the rate of interest, including provision for possible lucky bond numbers, is to be 5½%. However, as was the case in 1953, the main prerequisite for a successful loan is the Federal Government's assumption of liability as guarantor and payer of the loan. The steady increase in the power requirements of the national economy and especially of households and agriculture justify the conclusion that there is little likelihood that a burden would ever be imposed upon the national Government in consequence of its assuming this guarantee.

**PRESIDENT KOERNER PRESENTED WITH MOZART EDITION.** Austrian President Theodor Koerner has been presented with the first volume to be issued in the new complete edition of the works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart which is being prepared by the International Mozarteum Foundation in connection with the Mozart Commemorative Year to be celebrated in 1956 (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION, Vol. VII, No. 21). The presentation was made at a recent ceremony attend-

SOS CHILDREN'S TOWN, pages 3 and 4

SUMMER CAMP FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN  
page 5

ed by Minister of Education Drimmel and a deputation from the Mozarteum, including Privy Councillor Bruno Hantsch, Vice-President of the Foundation; Dr. Friedrich Gehmacher and Privy Councillor Bernhard Paumgartner, members of the Foundation board, and Professor Wilhelm Fischer, President of the Central Institute for Mozart Research. In a brief address, Privy Councillor Hantsch spoke of the significance of the new edition which, it is estimated, will run to 110 volumes and constitute the finest tribute to Mozart's genius. Through this project, the complete works of the composer will be made available in their original form to an extensive audience both in Austria and abroad. Hantsch also took this occasion to express gratitude to the President for agreeing to assume the honorary sponsorship of all programs to be held in Austria next year in honor of the 200th anniversary of Mozart's birth.

President Koerner voiced his thanks for the volume in heartfelt words and expressed the conviction that this very fitting tribute to the greatest master of Austrian music would earn the gratitude and approval of the whole world.

**AUSTRIAN SECURITIES REQUIRE REVALIDATION.** The Austrian Government has recently passed a law under which certain securities issued in Austria and payable in Austrian currency, including former Reichsmarks, are required to be registered for validation within specific periods of time and in accordance with the provisions of the law. Under the law, the Austrian Ministry of Finance will publish in the Austrian Official Gazette (Wiener Zeitung) at Vienna lists of specified issues of securities which must be registered for validation. Five lists of such securities which require registration with certain Austrian banks have so far been published.

The necessity for the Austrian law on the revalidation of securities arises out of the fact that due to war and post-war events many such securities were lost, stolen or destroyed. Within six months from the date of publication of the lists of specified issues of securities in the Official Gazette, owners of securities which are published must take certain steps to protect their rights. Former owners whose securities were lost, stolen or destroyed, may also register their claims. Failure to comply with the provisions for validation may result in invalidation of the securities and the loss of all rights.

The Austrian Embassy in Washington and the Austrian Consulate General in New York will periodically receive information concerning the securities which have been called up for validation by the Austrian Government. It is recommended that present owners of Austrian securities denominated in Austrian currency and former owners of such securities whose securities were lost, stolen or destroyed communicate with the Austrian Embassy, 2144 Wyoming Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C., or the Austrian Consulate General, 31 East 69th Street, New York 21, giving the name of the issuer of the security, the identification of the type of security, the date of the issue, and face amounts of each security involved. Such persons will then be informed whether their securities have been listed as subject to validation, and in such cases they will be advised of the steps which they should take to safeguard their rights.

**RENEWED DEMAND FOR AUSTRIAN PIANOS.** The past year has seen an increase in the demand for Austrian-built pianos, both in Austria and abroad. The demand is so great that even though piano factories were working short hours at the end of 1953 they now have a three-month backlog for deliveries. About 90% of their orders are for export and orders are equally divided between first-class concert grands, good commercial pianos and upright pianos. A breakdown of exports shows that, for the first nine months of 1954, 129 grand pianos costing 3,114,000 schillings and 542 uprights worth 5,355,000 schillings have been sold. This compares with 82 grand pianos valued at 1,859,000 schillings and 282 uprights for 2,480,000 schillings exported in 1953. Most of last year's exports went to the United States and Uruguay, with Sweden, South Africa, Colombia, Switzerland, Mexico and Norway taking the balance. Sweden and Argentina ordered the greatest number of uprights, others going to Syria, Italy, Colombia, the Lebanon and South Africa.

**Molotov's Statement (Continued from page 1)**

*and independence is a basic right which has been acknowledged in the Moscow Declaration and which cannot be construed to hinge on any conditions, ties or circumstances over which Austria has no influence.* If Foreign Minister Molotov maintains that Austria is not to enter into any new coalition, then I should like to point to a statement which the Austrian Foreign Minister made at the Berlin Conference a year ago by which the Austrian Federal Government still stands today. *Austria's desire to maintain and safeguard her independence cannot be doubted.* The opinion of the Soviet Foreign Minister that the presence of foreign troops or the establishment of military bases on Austrian territory should not be permitted is wholly shared by the Austrian Federal Government. This stand has been taken in constant statements which have found the wholehearted support of all the Austrian people. *It is to be hoped that the Soviet Foreign Minister will not revise his position at any future Four Power Conference dealing with the Austrian State Treaty.* If this is the case, the prospects for finally concluding the Austrian State Treaty would improve."

Vice Chancellor Schaerf also commented on Molotov's statement:

*"...The emphasis on an alleged 'Anschluss' movement is designed only to continue the present stagnation of the State Treaty question. Each and every Austrian, however, must protest against this stand of the Soviet Union. We Austrians point to our moral right to independence and freedom, both of which were promised us by the victorious powers of World War II in the Moscow Declaration. We should like to voice our hope that the Soviet Government of Russia — on the basis of its accurate knowledge of existing conditions — will agree to a signing of the State Treaty without dependence on a solution of the German problem."*

**NEW CABLE CAR TO WERFEN ICE CAVES.** Thanks to the opening of a new cable-car line to the cave entrance, the ice caves of Werfen in the Province of Salzburg will be more accessible for visitors to Austria in 1955. Austria has many ice caves located deep within her formidable mountains. More than 80,000 visitors went in 1954 through the Dachstein caves.



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"SOS", CHILDREN'S TOWN, TYROL

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This new village — a village of children — has come into being in the midst of the beautiful mountains of Tyrol within the last five years. Scattered over a hillside overlooking the small town of Imst, are more than a dozen charming little one-family houses, built in Tyrolean style of white stone and brown wood. "SOS" Children's Town is the home of close to 150 boys and girls, who would otherwise be leading lives of the most appalling misery and neglect.

The war and post-war years left Austria with large numbers of homeless, abandoned children — children whose families the war had wiped out or dispersed, or whose parents had just never bothered about them; children who somehow drifted across the borders, along with the refugees from Eastern countries; children whose fathers were members of the armies of occupation. Literally unwanted, pushed from one place to another and exposed to the greatest moral and physical dangers, these most innocent of all "war victims" would often become delinquents at an early age.

The purpose of Children's Town is to give to such children the security and happiness of a permanent home, not in the sense of an institution or orphanage, but in that of normal family life. In each of those little houses, eight or ten boys and girls of all ages live together with their "mother," who, like any good mother, is completely devoted to her "family" and watches over their physical and spiritual needs. Here the youngsters find a sense of belonging and being wanted, of security and personal love, that most of them have never known before. And it is amazing to watch the changes accomplished by such an atmosphere, even in the most difficult and "hard-boiled" of them.

Hermann Gmeiner, the founder and present director of Children's Town, was a young student in Innsbruck, that summer of 1949, when he and a handful of friends got together to form the "SOS" Society (Societas Socialis)



for the care of homeless and forsaken children. The definite plan for a children's village materialized after much study of similar institutions in other countries. There was no money at all to start with: the first funds came in, little by little, as a result of untiring campaigns and canvassing. Then as today, Children's Town, which is a completely private undertaking, is supported by over 100,000 "Friends" all over Austria, people who pay a monthly membership fee of one Schilling (4¢), and of these many could ill afford to give more.

The first five houses were finished and occupied by 1951. There followed a year of educational and economic experiment — a successful one on both levels. Then work was resumed on the further expansion of the village. Contrary to expectations, the personal initiative of small, independent households actually resulted in a lower cost per child than the centralized economy of larger institutions though the monthly sum of 200 schillings (about \$8.00) which mothers receive for each child, certainly allows no luxury.

The "mothers" at Children's Town are selected with the greatest care, after long periods of probation and training. They are women from all walks of life and all parts of the country, but they have one thing in common: their devoted love for the children. Once you have seen a mother peacefully gathered with her family around the big dinner table, you have no doubt but that they are "her very own." There is a strong community sense among the adults, the mothers as well as those who work in the laundry, workshop, sewing room and office; village problems and aims are discussed at frequently scheduled meetings. And on many an evening, when the little houses lie in darkness, a lighted window here and there will tell of a neighborly get-together.

No school has been built at Children's Town. It was felt that the children would benefit less from such isolation than from the daily walk down to the town of Imst for attendance at the regular elementary and secondary schools there. At the present time, those who finish school — usually at the age of fourteen — do

not remain in Children's Town; positions are found for them as apprentices in various trades, or in vocational schools. However, plans are already under way for the establishment of several smaller home industries and workshops, which will enable older boys and girls to learn a trade without leaving Children's Town, and eventually, if they so desire, to make their living right there.

In any case, their home is always here, and they are welcome to return at any time for visits or vacations. One of the general buildings holds guest rooms for such visitors.

Children's Town is open to all creeds and races. Those who have so far found a home there are Negro and white, Indian and Gypsy, Baltic and Yugoslav, as well as Austrian; they become real brothers as can be seen in the picture below. No doubt there will be others as time goes on. Yet all this is only a beginning.

There are still thousands of children left in Western Europe, who are being abandoned to the most incredible destitution and often cruelty, whose lives are nothing but the blackest hopelessness. What will become of them? The ground for another children's village has now been purchased and hundreds of children are waiting to find friends who will help to build it for them.





## AUSTRIAN SUMMER CAMP FACILITIES ARE OPEN TO AMERICAN CHILDREN

1. Following the custom of previous years, a number of boys' and girls' camps, with facilities for attendance by American children, will be organized in the Austrian Tyrol during the summer of 1955 (from mid-July to the beginning of September). These camps will probably be established in the areas of the Lower Inn Valley (Unterinntal), Ausserfern and East Tyrol. For foreign children, the charge for food and lodging at these camps will amount to between 27-35 schillings per day (approximately \$1.25-1.50). Each vacation period at the camps lasts three to four weeks. While providing rest and recreation, the camps organize the children's time in a manner appropriate to each age group. A major aim of these activities is to draw on the children's varied experiences for the purpose of educating them in community living, thereby making a contribution to international understanding.

The YOUTH DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF TYROL will be responsible authority supervising these camps. Applications for attendance should be made, wherever possible, before the end of April 1955. In order to avoid under-attendance or overcrowding, it will be necessary to regard every application as a fixed reservation. Fees must be paid at the opening of the camping season.

2. The FEDERAL YOUTH DIRECTORATE OF THE AUSTRIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT operates a year-round recreation home on the Iselsberg in Lienz, East Tyrol. Except during the crowded vacation months of July and August, it is still possible to organize youth camp activities for foreign — in this case, American — children in conjunction with this recreation home which the Federal Youth Directorate would make available for such a purpose. The scheduling as well as the duration of the camp sessions could be arranged between the Federal Youth Directorate and the American participants. The daily rate for attendance at this camp, including room and board, would be 30 schillings (approximately \$1.25). Campers would receive five wholesome meals a day and their housing would consist of sleeping quarters with several beds. This home could accommodate a maximum of 40 children.

3. The OESTERREICHISCHE KINDERFREUNDE (Austrian Friends of Children) have expressed willingness to accept a limited number of American children, between the ages of 8 and 15, at their vacation homes. The fee in this instance is 25 schillings (\$1.00) per day, the children being lodged in permanent buildings and receiving five meals a day based on Austrian menus.

Applications should be addressed to: SPOe Freie Schule-Kinderfreunde, Bundesstelle, Wien 16, Schuhmeierplatz 17, and must be received no later than March 31. The organization operates homes in every province.

4. The OESTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUER INTERNATIONALE SOMMER-KINDERDOERFER (The Austrian Society for Children's International Summer Villages) has made the following statement concerning the organization of the 1955 International Children's Village in Austria.

The 1954 Children's International Summer Village in the Hoerndlwald was a real success. Delegations from the following countries and areas came to our Children's Village: Germany (West Berlin), Finland, France, Italy, Yugoslavia (Macedonia, Croatia), Norway, Austria, Sweden, Trieste and

the United States (Cincinnati). As a rule, each delegation consisted of four children accompanied by an adult leader, usually a teacher.

Our Children's International Summer Village was under the supervision of American, Norwegian and Austrian psychologists who were mainly concerned with the problems of the tensions arising among children of various nationalities when they live together over a period of time.

Our Society is planning to organize another camp of this type in the summer of 1955 and we shall again invite European and non-European nations to send their children. We will be very pleased to supply any agency with information in connection with this project.

Our Society is a section of the 'Summer International Children's Villages, Inc.,' of Cincinnati. Dr. Doris Twitschell-Allen, President of the latter organization, will be pleased to provide all American agencies with information. Inquiries should be addressed to her at 620 Dixie Terminal Bldg., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

Our Society will be glad to welcome children's groups from the United States. The children should be 11 years old, four children and an accompanying adult constituting a group. The camp fee for these five persons (4 children and 1 adult) amounts to 3,000 schillings (approximately \$120.00) for four weeks (insurance etc., included). Naturally, our Society is not in a position to make any contribution toward the traveling costs, which must be covered by the respective national groups.

Our 1955 Children's International Summer Village will be held in Vienna's Hoerndlwald in August. Individual children's groups, however, can definitely be lodged and taken care of in Vienna or other regions of Austria prior to that time.

5. The YOUTH DEPARTMENT OF THE STYRIAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT is organizing vacation programs of its own at various homes and these are open to foreign children. Applications and down payments of 100 schillings (approximately \$4.00) must be received no later than May 15, 1955. The following vacation programs are planned for 1955:

Place	Number of Participants	Application
Admont Students' Home, 30 girls		July 14 - Aug. 10, 1955
Judenburg Students' Home	60 boys & girls	July 14 - Aug. 10, 1955
Mureck "Turner-huette"	20 boys	July 13 - Aug. 2, 1955
	20 boys	Aug. 3 - Aug. 23, 1955
Hatzendorf Agricultural School	40 boys & girls	July 15 - Aug. 11, 1955
Kirchberg-a.W. Agricultural School	50 boys & girls	July 13 - Aug. 9, 1955
	50 boys & girls	Aug. 12 - Sept. 1, 1955
Weizerhuette Sommeralm	30 boys & girls	July 26 - Aug. 15, 1955
	30 boys & girls	Aug. 16 - Sept. 4, 1955
Schuster Inn, Seewiesen	40 boys & girls	July 13 - Aug. 9, 1955

## CULTURE AND SCIENCE

**1956 - MOZART COMMEMORATIVE YEAR.** A series of three important musical events will take place in 1956 - the "Mozart Commemorative Year" - in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the composer's birth. The first of these is scheduled to open on January 21, 1956, in Mozart's birthplace, Salzburg; the second will be represented by the program of the Salzburg Summer Festival and a third will be organized by the Vienna Mozart Community.

The program for the Salzburg Winter Festival, to run from January 21 to 30, has already been drawn up:

- January 21st: "La finta semplice" (opera buffa);
- January 22nd: Holy Mass in St. Peter's, morning concert by the Mozarteum orchestra, "La finta semplice";
- January 23rd: An evening piano recital by Wilhelm Backhaus;
- January 24th: Mozart concerto with Seefried and Schneiderhan as soloists;
- January 25th: Concert by the Mozarteum Orchestra;
- January 26th: Commemorative ceremony at the Mozart monument, concert by the Vienna Philharmonic, Edwin Fischer soloist;
- January 27th: Solemn Mass, followed by a commemorative ceremony at the house where Mozart was born and an evening performance of "Idomeneo" at the Festival Hall;
- January 28th: An afternoon concert by the Vienna Octet and an evening performance by the London Philharmonic with Herbert von Karajan conducting and Walter Gieseking as soloist;
- January 29th: Concert by the Vienna Philharmonic with Karl Boehm conducting and Wilhelm Backhaus as soloist, and a performance of "Idomeneo";
- January 30th: Concert by the Bamberg Symphony Orchestra conducted by Josef Keilberth.

Soprano Hilde Gueden of the Vienna State Opera has been invited to sing the role of Ilia in the January performances of "Idomeneo". The opera will be produced by Professor Oscar Fritz Schuh and conducted by Karl Boehm with stage designs by Caspar Neher.

The Metropolitan Opera of New York is preparing a new version of "The Magic Flute" for performance in February, 1956. This commemorative performance will be conducted by Bruno Walter and produced by Herbert Graf.

A Mozart Committee has been formed in Saarbruecken under the sponsorship of the Prime Minister, Johannes Hoffmann. Walter Gieseking, the concert pianist and Professor at the Saar State Conservatory, is a member of the Committee.

**STOKOWSKY TO OPEN VIENNA MUSIC FESTIVAL.** Before Wilhelm Furtwaengler's death last year it was planned that he should lead the first concert of the Vienna Music Festival, scheduled for June 5, 1955. Leopold Stokowsky has now agreed to conduct this opening program. It will not only be his first Vienna concert but also the first time he will have appeared with the Vienna Philharmonic.

**PEN CLUB CONGRESS IN VIENNA DURING FESTIVAL.** As part of this year's Vienna Festival, the International PEN Club will hold a congress in the Pallavicini Palace from June 12-19. The Austrian branch of the organization has proposed that the theme of the congress be "The Theater as an Expressive Medium." This proposal was inspired by the decisive and effective historical role of the theater, particularly in Austria, where the present-day Burgtheater, founded by Franz Josef, has been playing for the past 150 years. A final decision on the theme of the congress will be made by the international executive committee of the Club which will meet in London at the end of April. For the first time in the organization's history, there will be three official languages at the Vienna meeting: English, French and German. Between 500 and 600 members from Austria and abroad are expected to attend, including Charles Morgan, President of the International PEN Club, two of whose plays are scheduled for production by the Burgtheater. Also expected are Erich Kaestner and Kasimir Edschmidt. The 1956 congress of the Club will be held in London.

The International PEN Club - the name of which is based on the initial letters of the words "poets, essayists and novelists" - was founded by C. A. Dawson Scott in London in 1921. The Austrian PEN Club held its first meeting in 1922. Past presidents of the international body have included John Galsworthy, H. G. Wells, Jules Romains, Maurice Maeterlinck, and Benedetto Croce. The office of the Austrian PEN Club's president is now held by Franz Theodor Csokor, whose predecessors were Raoul Auernheimer, Felix Salten, Franz Werfel and Robert Neumann. The club was dissolved in 1938 and its president, Raoul Auernheimer, and board member Hermann Broch were imprisoned in Dachau. It was reactivated in 1945, although an exile PEN Club had existed in London during the war. This year's congress is the second to be held in Vienna. The first Vienna meeting, which took place in 1930, featured the reading by John Galsworthy of a short story and a large reception in Schoenbrunn Palace.

### FOURTH INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FILM FESTIVAL.

The Fourth International Religious Film Festival will be held in Vienna April 24 to 30 of this year and will feature outstanding films recently produced of a religious nature. In addition to shorts and full-length pictures, a series of lectures dealing with current problems in the religious field will be given.

The previous three Festivals were held in 1949, 1951 and 1953, all of them in Vienna.

**AUSTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY TO TOUR GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ENGLAND.** The "Oesterreichische Laenderbuehne" (Austrian Provincial Dramatic Company) is scheduled to give a series of performances in Western Germany during the spring and fall of 1955. Another tour is planned for Switzerland, between May 5-31. The "Laenderbuehne" will also tour England in mid-November. The repertory for these guest appearances includes Grillparzer's "Sappho," Johann Nestroy's "Einen Jux will er sich machen," Goldoni's "Diener zweier Herren" (Servant of Two Masters) and "Das Wunder" (The Miracle) by Schreyvogel and Manzari.



**VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ON TOUR.** Between January 23 and February 11, the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra gave a series of concerts in Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands under the baton of Rafael Kubelik. In Geneva, Fribourg, Biel, Basel and Zurich the programs included the Hindemith "Metamorphoses" based on themes of Weber, Brahms' "Double Concerto" with Willy Boskowsky and Emmanuel Brabec as soloists, and Tchaikowsky's Fourth Symphony. In Brussels, Antwerp and Utrecht, Mozart's "Prague" Symphony, Debussy's "La Mer" and repeat performances of the "Double Concerto" were played and in Bremen, Hamburg, Bielefeld, Wuppertal, Dortmund, Stuttgart and Nuremberg the following program was presented: the "Euryanthe" Overture by Weber, Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto alternating with the Brahms Violin Concerto with Wolfgang Schneiderhan as soloist and the Tchaikowsky Fourth Symphony alternating with the Dvorak "New World" Symphony.

**NEW PRODUCTION OF SALMHOFFER OPERA.** The Vienna State Opera recently staged a new version of Franz Salmhofer's opera "Das Werbekleid" (The Courting Dress). In this work, which had its world premiere in Salzburg in 1943, Salmhofer attempted to write an Austrian folklore opera based on scenes of country life. The music of the opera stems from Austrian folk melodies as well as peasant and village music.

**MOZART AWARDS.** The 1955 Mozart Medals of the Vienna Mozart Society have been awarded as follows: to John Christie, originator of the Glyndebourne Mozart Festival; to Professor Leopold Novak, for his work in reorganizing the Vienna National Library's music collection as a center of Mozart research; and to Ernst Morawec and Leopold Wlach, professors at the Vienna Academy of Music, for their artistic and educational contributions toward a better understanding of Mozart interpretation. A medal has been awarded posthumously to the singer Audry Christie for her part in organizing the Glyndebourne Mozart Festival.

**JOHANN NEPOMUK DAVID AT THE VIENNA ACADEMY OF MUSIC.** Johann Nepomuk David, the Austrian composer, has accepted an invitation from Hans Sittner, president of the Vienna Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, to give three courses at the Academy between February 21 and March 14. Mr. David is currently teaching at the Stuttgart College of Music.

**TV-Radio Transmission (Cont'd from page 1)**

berg near Salzburg, making use of already trained technical personnel. This station, which will reach Salzburg Province and the adjoining parts of Upper Austria, will probably use the television transmitter on the Wendelstein in Bavaria for the purpose of relaying the programs from Salzburg via the Eurovision Network.

The telecast of the opening performance of the Vienna State Opera will likewise be carried by a temporary technical installation between Vienna and Linz and a mobile relay station for transmission southward, to Graz and Klagenfurt. It will be possible to dispense with the many relay stations only when, in 1956, the coaxial cable between Vienna and the Swiss border, which has already been laid, will have all the circuits needed for television.

**INTERNATIONAL MICROCHEMICAL CONGRESS.** The 1955 general meetings in Vienna of the Association of Austrian Chemists and the Austrian Microchemical Society will be developed around the main theme of microchemistry. The dates of July 12 to 17, 1955, have been chosen to fit in with the meeting of the International Congress of Organic Chemistry in Zurich. All branches of pure and applied microchemistry will be discussed at the July meetings and an exhibit will be on display of microchemical apparatus, equipment and books close to the Chemical Institute of the University of Vienna, where the papers will be presented.

Scientists planning to attend or to give papers are requested to get in touch immediately with the Generalsekretariat des Vereines Oesterreichischer Chemiker, Eschenbachgasse 9, Vienna I, Austria.

**PAUL SCHEBESTA OFF ON ANOTHER PYGMY EXPEDITION.** The well-known explorer of the jungles of the Belgian Congo, P. Paul Schebesta, has started out on another expedition to the land of the pygmies to continue his research into their life and customs. His main objective is to explain the phenomenon of what he calls the "primitive theater", the special way in which the pygmies depict myths and tales using a combination of gestures and grimaces. According to the scientist's conception, this phenomenon represents the most primitive form of theater.

**NEW PREHISTORIC DISCOVERIES NEAR VIENNA.** Prehistoric relics of unusual interest have been found in the course of excavations carried out on the Grosser Buchberg near Alland in order to follow up discoveries of the speleologist Professor Waldner and independent discoveries of District Forests Inspector Konvitzka of Alland. The forester, an enthusiastic amateur archeologist, had found clay fragments on this spot which seemed to indicate that the area had been inhabited during the early Ice Age. Similar discoveries which the forester had previously made on the Kalbberg, opposite the Buchberg, provided the first evidence that, in addition to the valleys, some of the more elevated portions of the Vienna Woods had also been settled during that period. Test diggings on the Buchberg by units of the Lower Austrian Provincial Museum brought about a clarification of the long history of inhabitation of this mountain.

Members of the group known as the "Lengyel Culture" settled on the Buchberg around 2,500 B.C. This has been proved by the discovery of clay pestles and pot handles. However, these first settlers soon disappeared and not until approximately 2,000 B.C. did new inhabitants evidently settle. These were Indo-Europeans belonging to the "Baden Culture" who were apparently compelled by prevailing disorders to take refuge in the mountains. At the beginning of another great migration, the "Urnenfeld Migration" which lasted from 1,200 to 800 B.C., settlers again fled to the Grosser Buchberg. The next settlement occurred between 800 and 400 B.C. This group, the Illyrians, also left traces on the Kalenderberg near Moedling. During the 10th, 11th and 12th centuries A.D., the Buchberg was part of a defense system embracing most of the hills in the Vienna woods, designed to protect the country against attacks by the Magyars.

On the basis of the new discoveries, it is assumed that

similar remains of prehistoric settlements will also be found on other mountains in the Vienna Woods.

**AUSTRIAN TO DIRECT ETHIOPIAN FESTIVAL.** Ferry Zellwecker, the Viennese conductor and composer who has directed the Ethiopian Imperial Orchestra in Addis Ababa for the past five years, has been commissioned to organize the Ethiopian Festival scheduled for 1955 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie.

**"PSYCHOANALYTICAL ART" EXHIBIT.** The well-known Viennese psychoanalyst Wilfried Daim has arranged with the Secession Gallery to show an exhibition of about 700 drawings and water colors completed by his psychiatric patients. The exhibit will be shown from March 1 to 10 and none of the sketches or paintings, almost all of which are abstracts, will be by professional artists. The works are so-called "analytical drawings" from which an analyst can diagnose certain emotional difficulties. Dr. Daim picked these from among 9,000 such sketches and he believes that several of them will interest the critics from the artistic standpoint.

**SECESSION GALLERY FEATURES WORK OF ELENBAAS, WALENTA AND FLORA.** In its first exhibition of 1955, Vienna's Secession Gallery is featuring an interesting and comprehensive display of works by Valdemar Elenbaas, Herman Walenta and Paul Flora. A good sampling of the work of the Dutchman Elenbaas is provided by 44 of his prints. This artist, who has earned a good reputation in his native country, is now a member of the Secession. Common to all of these drawings, most of which are in color, is the subordination of

subject and color to the form, which is severe and of clear, controlled simplicity. His most important subjects are nudes, figures and, above all, birds: birds in landscapes, birds and boats, dead birds, birds in flight—it is the sense of hovering, of stillness, of absence of pretention to which this artist is continually attracted.

In contrast to Elenbaas, whose work is somewhat brightened by the softness and gentleness of his colors, the pictures of the Austrian Walenta lead the viewer into a world of ghostly shadows. The artist does not succeed very often in communicating the illusions by which he is dominated. The subject-matter of most of his drawings is abstract, the treatment ornamental. Walenta shows that he is deeply rooted in the age of technology and expresses the sinister nature of his subject-matter in drawings like those entitled "The Spirit of Mechanization," "Magnetism," "Rotation Phenomenon" or "Whirling Particles."

The humorous pen drawings of the 33-year-old Innsbruck artist Paul Flora amusingly point up the comic element in things which are basically serious, but always doing so without bitterness or vindictiveness. With light strokes, Flora delineates figures which are almost like those in a fairy-tale. His favorite subjects are cats, mice, wild animals and warriors of all periods who, under his skilled hand, lose all their characteristic savagery. Particularly charming are his drawings dealing with modern painting and the South American Revolution. The particular magic of these little works of art lies in their juxtaposing the great and the lofty with the all-too-human elements of life.

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